United Nations S/AC.44/2004/(02)/79

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 December 2004
Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 18 November 2004 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and has the honour to submit the attached national report of the Republic of Bulgaria on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution (see annex).

05-21260 (E) 010305

Annex to the note verbale dated 18 November 2004 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Bulgaria's national report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

The adoption of resolution 1540 sets a precedent which is to be highly commended. As a result of its adoption the international community is now equipped with an instrument setting basic standards for countering the proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery, and in particular by non-state actors, **at the global level.** Bulgaria welcomes the provisions of resolution 1540 as it further strengthens the already existing international instruments for WMD non-proliferation and contributes to the improvement of the international export control system.

Legislative Measures

Bulgaria has developed, adopted and implements pieces of legislation related to the prevention of WMD proliferation, the most relevant ones being the ***Law on the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons and Control over Toxic Chemicals and Their Precursors (adopted in 2000 and amended in 2002); the Law on Control of Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (adopted in 1996 and amended in 2002) and the Regulation for its Implementation (adopted in 2002 and amended in April 2004), Law on Measures against Financing Terrorist Activities(2003), as amended, the Penal Code (1968), as amended, the Law on the Safe Use of Nuclear Energy (2002), as amended, Regulations for Securing the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2004);***

Enforcement Measures

The Authorities responsible for the enforcement of export controls are the Interministerial Council on the Military Industrial Complex and the Mobilisation Preparedness of the Country with the Council of Ministers (Interministerial Council) and the Interdepartmental Commission for Export Control and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. They are headed by the Minister of Economy and consist of the relevant national institutions. The issuance of licenses to trade in arms and dual-use goods and technologies lies within the responsibilities of the Interministerial Council. The decisions for granting permits for transactions of weapons or dual-use goods and technologies are made by the Interdeparmental Commission. Both authorities take the relevant decisions by consensus and on case-by –case basis.

The Law on Control of Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (1996), as amended, the Law on the Ministry of the Interior (1997), as amended and the Law on Customs(1998), as amended, establish the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of the Economy and the Customs Agency to execute strict control and to prevent unlicensed transfer (exports and imports) of dual-use goods and technologies.

International Instruments

Bulgaria is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), to the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention, and to the 12 major anti-terrorist conventions. The above-listed conventions are a part of the domestic legislation in accordance with art. 5, para. 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria which stipulates as follows: ***"Any international instruments which have been ratified by the constitutionally established procedure, promulgated and come into force with respect to the Republic of Bulgaria, shall be considered part of the domestic legislation of the country. They shall supersede any domestic legislation stipulating otherwise."***

Bulgaria has adopted an Additional Protocol to its IAEA Safeguards Agreement which entered into force on October 10, 2000.

Bulgaria is a member of the following export control regimes: the Australia Group, Nuclear Suppliers Group, The Zangger Committee, the Wassenaar Arrangement, Missile Technology Control Regime (since June 1, 2004).

Bulgaria shares the objectives of the Proliferation Security Initiative aimed at countering trafficking in WMD and related materials and has undertaken a procedure to join it.

Technical Assistance

Bulgaria has donated 15,000 USD to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund which supports programmes aimed at combating nuclear terrorism.

In close cooperation with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Bulgaria has organized two seminars on assistance and protection against chemical weapons under art. X of the CWC.

Specific comments:

Operative paragraph 1

Decides that all States shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery

Bulgaria does not provide any form of support to non-State actors attempting to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. Any such support is prohibited under the Bulgarian law.

Operative paragraph 2

Decides also that all States, in accordance with their national procedures, shall adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the foregoing activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them

Current status

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (ratified on July 10, 1969, in force since May 3, 1970)

-Chemical Weapons Convention (ratified on June 29, 1994, in force since April 29, 1997)

-Biological Weapons Convention (ratified on June 30, 1972, in force since March 26, 1975)

(NB: According to the Bulgarian Constitution all international legally binding instruments which are duly ratified by the Parliament, promulgated in the State Gazette and which have entered into force with respect to the Republic of Bulgaria, are part of the domestic legislation of the country. They have primacy over other acts of national law and supersede any domestic legislation which might be contradictory to their provisions)

- Law on the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons and Control over Toxic Chemicals and Their Precursors (adopted in 2000, amended in 2002) – provides regulations for the prohibition of development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons as well as the conditions for performing activities with chemical substances and their precursors, which are subject to international control. In case of violations, the law provides for administrative-criminal liability.
- Law on the Control on Explosives, Firearms and Ammunition (adopted in 1998, amended August 2003)
- Law on Measures against Financing Terrorist Activities (2003), as amended - establishes measures to prevent and reveal activities of physical and legal persons, groups and organizations aimed at financing terrorism.
- Penal Code - provide for the incrimination of acts **related to the development, possession, trade in, transport or export of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.**

Article 337 (*As amended - SG, Nos. 41/1985, 50/1995, 92/2002*)

(1) A person who manufactures, processes, repairs, develops, keeps stockpiles, trades in, transports or exports explosives, firearms, **chemical, biological or nuclear weapons** or ammunition, without having the right to do so by law, or without licence from the respective government body, or does so not in compliance with the licence given to him, shall be punished by deprivation of liberty from one to six years.

(2) The punishment shall be deprivation of liberty from two to eight years where the act has been committed:

1. by an official who has availed himself of his official position;

2. for a second time, in cases other than minor.

(3) Where the object of the crime has been of large amount, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty from three to ten years.

(4) Where the object of the crime has been of particularly large amount and the case has been particularly grave, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty from five to fifteen years.

Article 339 (*As amended - SG, Nos. 41/1985, 50/1995, 92/2002*)

(1) A person who by any means whatsoever acquires, holds or gives to another explosives, firearms, **chemical, biological or nuclear weapons** or ammunition, without due permit therefore, shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for up to six years.

(2) Where the explosives, firearms, **chemical, biological or nuclear weapons** or ammunition referred to have been in large quantities, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty from three to eight years.

(3) A person who appropriates or gives explosives or firearms, **chemical, biological or nuclear weapons** to a person who has no permit for their acquisition, shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for up to six years.

(4) The punishment under the preceding paragraph shall also be imposed on persons who sell or give to other ammunition, where the latter do not have permit to carry the respective weapon.

(5) (*New - SG, Nos. 62/1997, amended 92/2002*) The punishment under paragraph (1) shall also be imposed on a person who retains without permission explosives, firearms, **chemical, biological or nuclear weapons** or ammunition that he may have found.

Article 353 b *(New - SG. No. 62/1997, amended in No. 92/2002)*

A person who in violation of international treaties, to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a State-Party, carries across the state border dangerous waste, **toxic chemical substances, biological agents, toxins and radioactive materials**, shall be punished by deprivation of liberty from one to five years and by a fine of one to three thousand Bulgarian Leva.

Article 415

(1) (*Additional – SG No. 62/1997, amended SG No. 92/2002*) A person who in violation of the provisions of international humanitarian law and the rules of warfare uses or orders the use of **nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, biological or toxin weapons** or other prohibited means of warfare, shall be punished by deprivation of liberty from three to ten years.

(2) (*Additional – SG No. 153/1998*) If from the above especially grave consequences have followed, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty from ten to twenty years, or a life sentence without the possibility of commutation.

Article 415a (*New – SG No. 92/2002*)

A person who undertakes military preparation for using nuclear, **chemical, bacteriological, biological or toxin weapons** as a method of warfare, shall be punished by deprivation of liberty from one to six years.

Article 349

(1) A person who deliberately introduces or admixes a dangerous to the life or health item in a well, spring, water-main, or other appliance designed for common use, wherefrom or whereby drinking water is drawn, shall be punished by deprivation of liberty from two to eight years.

(2) (*Additional – SG No. 50/1995, amended in SG No. 153/1998*) If from the above a severe bodily injury has been caused, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty from three to ten years, and if death has been caused, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty from ten to twenty years, a life sentence, or a life sentence without the possibility of commutation.

(3) (Amended SG No. 41/1985) Taking into account the differences between the above paragraphs, the punishment shall be imposed on any person who disseminates agents of epidemic disease with the intent to infect other people.

Article 354

(1) (*As amended - SG, Nos. 95/1975, 28/1982, 10/1993*) A person who, without due permission, acquires, holds or gives to another a substance with strong effect or a toxic substance, different from narcotic substances placed under a permission regime, shall be punished by deprivation of liberty for up to two years, or by a fine of one hundred to three hundred Bulgarian Leva.

(2) (*As amended - SG, No. 10/1993*) If the crime under paragraph (1) is performed systematically, the punishment shall be deprivation of liberty for up to three years and a fine of one to three hundred Bulgarian Leva.

(1 EURO equals 1.95 Bulgarian leva)

Operative paragraph 3

Decides also that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials and to this end shall:

(a)Develop and maintain appropriate effective measures to account for and secure such items in production, use, storage or transport;

The control of dual-use goods and technologies exports is in force since 1992 and covers nuclear, chemical, biological, missile-technology and other sensitive industrial items (goods, technologies and equipment) considered to be of strategic importance.

Nuclear:

- Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguards Agreement (in force since October 10, 2000).
- Law on the Safe Use of Atomic Energy (adopted in 2002, amended in August 2004)
- Regulations on Accounting, Storage and Transport of Nuclear Material (1988), as amended
- Regulations for Securing the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2004)

Chemical:

In accordance with its obligations stemming from the CWC, Bulgaria has established a national licensing system for the production and export of chemicals included in Schedule 1, Schedule 2, and Schedule 3 of the CWC. All producers and dealers of such materials must be licensed by

the Interministerial Council on the Military Industrial Complex and the Mobilisation Preparedness of the Country with the Council of Ministers (Interministerial Council).

Chemical exports are regulated by an efficient licensing and permit system which applies the following rules:

SCHEDULE 1: Exports of Schedule 1 chemicals, as well as mixtures containing any quantity of a Schedule 1 chemical, require individual licensing and permits for all destinations. Schedule 1 chemicals, even if contained in mixtures, cannot be re-transferred to a third State-Party.

SCHEDULE 2 and 3: Exports of Schedule 2 and 3 chemicals, as well as mixtures containing Schedule 2 and 3 chemicals, are subject to individual licensing and permits for all destinations. Shipments of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals, or mixtures containing them, to or from States not party to the Convention are not permitted.

End-Use/End-user certificates (EUC) or International Import Certificates (IIC) are required for all shipments of Scheduled chemicals.

Trade in the Schedule's chemicals is regulated by the Law on Control of Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.

Chemical and biological export controls under the national system are compatible to those established by the EU supplier-states.

Bulgaria has also established a detailed reporting system whereby producers, processors, consumers, importers and exporters of chemicals listed in the Convention's schedules of chemicals provide relevant information to the Interdepartmental Commission on Export Control and Non-Proliferation of WMD with the Minister of Economy, which is then collated and transmitted to the OPCW. The OPCW has undertaken 6 inspections to verify the information provided by the Republic of Bulgaria.

Biological:

The oversight and security of dangerous pathogens and toxins is covered in Bulgaria by a number of decrees and regulations. As dangerous are considered the dual-use biological agents, whose list is part of the export control legislation. The present version of the list is being updated in order to coincide with the latest EU dual-use list.

There is another, much longer list of agents included in the Regulation of the Ministry of Health No. 4 of 14 October 2002 on the protection from the risks, related to the exposure to biological agents. This Regulation is a direct translation of Directive 2000/54/EC of the EU of 18 September 2000.

a. human pathogens

Licensing and inspections system: The Ministry of Health has adopted a system of official Standards determining the conditions and requirements for the laboratories working with any kind of pathogens. Based on these Standards, the Minister of Health issues the authorization for work in the respective field (clinical microbiology, medical parisotology, virology). There are more than 200 microbiological, virological, micological and parasitological laboratories in the public and private sectors in Bulgaria working in the diagnostic or research fields. All of them

are under constant control and are monitored by the Ministry of Health. This activity is organized and performed by a special National Review Body. This body oversees potentially dangerous activities, risk factors, licensing of the laboratories, etc. and has all the information about the work carried out in them. It performs inspections and controls the compliance of the laboratories with the legal requirements – both with view to safety as to the security implications of their activities.

Regulation No.13 of 13 June 1994 (State Gazette No. 52/1994) concerning the rules for the work of the medical laboratories forbids the storage of or work with any pathogens which are not included in the sphere of the laboratory's activities. The activities themselves are determined in accordance with the relevant provisions in the Law on People's Health and approved by the Ministry of Health. Thus the licensing authority approves the activities before their implementation starts.

In all research, diagnostic and university laboratories a very strict control is performed on the activities or the personnel involved. There are strict rules (following national regulation and backed with orders by the Directors of the respective institutions) for the secure storage, disinfection, sterilization and transportation of the agents.

The work in the laboratories is controlled by the Ministry of Health. Several times a year there are inspections from the security services of each laboratory whose work is related to acute infectious diseases. In the system of the Ministry of Defense, all laboratories and structures capable of working with potentially dangerous microorganisms are inspected on a regular basis and without notice by the Ministry of Defense security services.

The export and import of any dangerous pathogens follow the strict provisions of the Law on Control of Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (State Gazette No. 102/1995, as amended in No. 75/2002) and the Regulation on its implementation (State Gazette No. 115/10.12.2002).

The requirements for the personnel of the above laboratories, the duties of their directors (including regular reporting to the control organs), the access and other issues relating to their functioning are established by the National Standards approved by the Minister of Health.

b. plant pathogens

In the field of plant pathogens the control and security are dealt with in the following acts: Law on Plant Protection (State Gazette No. 91/97, amended in No. 90/99), Regulation No. 1 on Phytosanitary Control of 27.05.1998 and Regulation No.1 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of 04.01.2002 on the conditions for using parasites, plants, plant and other products for research activities and selection (State Gazette No. 8/2002). The latter provides for obligatory permissions for work with dangerous pathogens, which are issued by the Director General of the National Office for Plant Protection. Inspections are carried out by the Regional Office for Plant Protection. Every single activity requires special permission. There are special requirements for transportation.

c. animal pathogens

The work with animal pathogens is regulated by the following documents: **Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on the Veterinary-Medical Activities (State Gazette No.**

55/2000) and Regulation No. 4 for the licensing of the production of veterinary medicines and preparations (State Gazette No. 7/2003). The licenses for laboratory activity in this field are issued by the Minister of agriculture and forestry. The Director General of the National Veterinary-Medical Office issues licenses for the production of veterinary preparations and medicines. Laboratories and production facilities are inspected regularly. The concrete activity of the laboratory is part of the license. For the production facility, a list of the preparations is appended to the license. There are strict registration, control/oversight and storage requirements for working with microorganisms and toxins. Transportation and labeling follow the norms of the OIE. The security of the laboratories and services is further enhanced by orders of the Director General of the National Veterinary-Medical Office.

Transport:

The Law on Automobile Carriage (1999), as amended, stipulates that transport of dangerous goods in Bulgaria is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and the Regulations on Carriage of Dangerous Goods by the Ministers of Transportation, the Interior and the Environment. It addresses the requirement for the possession of specialized qualification by drivers, obligatory presence of licensed experts on safety of carriage of dangerous goods. The Law on Road Traffic (1999), as amended, also refers to the provisions of ADR and contains provisions regarding parking and speed limits of vehicles carrying dangerous goods. The Law on Civil Aviation (1972) as amended, the Law on Maritime Space, Internal Waterways and Harbours (2000), as amended, the Law on Railroad Transport (2000), as amended, contain similar provisions on the safety of carriage of dangerous goods.

In accordance with the Law on the Control of Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and Dual - Use Goods and Technologies "Transit transportation of radioactive, explosive, flammable, oxidizing, corrosive, bacteriological (biological), toxic and pathogen possible dual-use goods shall be carried out on the grounds of a transit transport permit issued by the Interdepartmental Commission on Export Control and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction with the Ministry of Economy, in which the customs terminals, the route and the period for passing shall be determined. The permit shall be issued for each individual case under the terms and order set out in the regulation for application of the Law".

Biological and chemical: consult the answers provided

(b) Develop and maintain appropriate effective physical protection measures;

Nuclear:

Bulgaria is a State-Party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The Convention is a part of the domestic legislation (in accordance with art. 5, para. 4 of the Constitution). The Regulations for Securing the Physical Protection of Nuclear Facilities, Nuclear Material and Radioactive Substances (2004), contain provisions for the conditions and the order to secure the physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear material and radioactive substances during their use, storage and transport.

Bulgaria strictly applies the guidelines of Nuclear Suppliers Group. Civil Nuclear sites, as well as nuclear material is strictly protected.

Biological and Chemical: consult the answers provided above.

(c)Develop and maintain appropriate effective border controls and law enforcement efforts to detect, deter, prevent and combat, including through international cooperation when necessary, the illicit trafficking and brokering in such items in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law;

- Customs Law (adopted in 1998, amended in May 2004) – Customs authorities exercise control on the goods, vehicles and persons on the territory of Bulgaria (art. 2, para. 1 of the Customs Law); conduct customs intelligence and investigation for countering customs and currency violations (art. 15, para. 2 (5) of the Customs Law); perform checks on goods, vehicles and persons at the border and on the whole territory of the country (art. 16, para. 1 (1) of the Customs Law); to conduct searches and to confiscate contraband goods and related documentation (art. 16, para 1(10),

- Law on Control of Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (adopted in 1996, amended in 2002) – Under this Law the Customs Agency is authorized to require that additional information be provided from the persons engaged in foreign trade/brokering activities in arms and dual-use goods and technologies; to request information necessary for exercising control from foreign authorized institutions.

Order 51 of the Director of the Customs Agency (issued in 2003) a limited number of specialized customs offices are appointed for handling imports, exports and transit in arms and dual-use goods and technologies.

(d)Establish, develop, review and maintain appropriate effective national export and trans-shipment controls over such items, including appropriate laws and regulations to control export, transit, trans-shipment and re-export and controls on providing funds and services related to such export and trans-shipment such as financing, and transporting that would contribute to proliferation, as well as establishing end-user controls; and establishing and enforcing appropriate criminal or civil penalties for violations of such export control laws and regulations

Law on Control of Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (adopted in 1996, amended in 2002) and the Regulation for its Implementation – provide regulation for the procedures for the execution of international transactions with dual-use goods and technologies. The Law provides for issuance of licenses and permits to physical and legal persons for execution of foreign trade activities in arms and dual-use goods and technologies. It also imposes bans and restrictions towards countries and organizations under UN, EU and OSCE embargoes. The amendments and complements adopted in 2002 to the above-mentioned Law include **improved control over brokering activities.** Any such activities, carried out on and from the territory of Bulgaria, are treated as trade activities falling under relevant legislative provisions. This also implies introduction of a licensing regime for brokering activities and establishment of a brokers' register.

Bulgaria regularly updates its control lists of arms and dual-use goods and technologies which incorporate the items listed in the control lists of the export control regimes.

Operative Paragraph 5

Decides that none of the obligations set forth in this resolution shall be interpreted so as to conflict with or alter the rights and obligations of State Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention or alter the responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency or the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Bulgaria is a State-Party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. It actively cooperates with the IAEA and the OPCW.

Operative Paragraph 6

Recognizes the utility in implementing this resolution of effective national control lists and calls upon all Member States, when necessary, to pursue at the earliest opportunity the development of such lists.

Bulgaria, as a member of the Australia Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers' Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement and the Zangger Committee, recognizes the importance of the development of such control lists and strictly adheres to the guidelines and control lists of those regimes.

Operative Paragraph 7

Recognizes that some States may require assistance in implementing the provisions of this resolution within their territories and invites States in a position to do so to offer assistance as appropriate in response to specific requests to the States lacking the legal and regulatory infrastructure, implementation experience and/or resources for fulfilling the above provisions

Bulgaria recognizes that some States may require assistance in implementing the provisions of this resolution within their territories and when in a position to do so, will consider specific requests to provide assistance as appropriate.

Operative Paragraph 8

Calls upon all States:

(a)To promote the universal adoption and full implementation, and, where necessary, strengthening of multilateral treaties to which they are parties, whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons;

Bulgaria supports the EU Common Position adopted in November 2003 on the universalization and reinforcement of multilateral agreements in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

(b)To adopt national rules and regulations, where it has not yet been done, to ensure compliance with their commitments under the key multilateral non-proliferation treaties;

In accordance with art. 5 para. 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria any international instruments which have been ratified by the constitutionally established procedure, promulgated and come into force with respect to the Republic of Bulgaria, shall be considered part of the domestic legislation of the country. They shall supersede any domestic legislation stipulating otherwise. Bulgaria has also adopted appropriate legislation for the implementation and compliance with commitments under key multilateral non-proliferation treaties.

(c)To renew and fulfil their commitment to multilateral cooperation, in particular within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, as important means of pursuing and achieving their common objectives in the area of non-proliferation and of promoting international cooperation for peaceful purposes;

Bulgaria is committed to active multilateral cooperation within the framework of IAEA, OPCW and the BWC, hosting training activities and regional seminars.

(d)To develop appropriate ways to work with and inform industry and the public regarding their obligations under such laws;

The Bulgarian government consistently seeks ways to improve the dialog with industries through organizing seminars and workshops. The Ministry of Economy is hosting an Internet site with relevant information.

Operative Paragraph 9

Calls upon all States to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation so as to address the threat posed by proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, and their means of delivery

It has been Bulgaria's policy to promote dialogue and co-operation on non-proliferation in a range of fora so as to address the threat posed by proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, and their means of delivery.

Operative Paragraph 10

Further to counter that threat, calls upon all States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to take cooperative action to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials;

As cooperation is essential for preventing illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, and their means of delivery, Bulgaria cooperates on bilateral basis with a range of partners.